

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph extending from page 7, line 15 to page 8, line 11 with the following amended paragraph:

-- As shown in figure 4, the third step is to apply a procedure to divide (34) the XML tree 40 into segments, each of whose length is not greater than M. The leaves of the tree represent elements of the original document—text blocks, images, and so on. Internal nodes 44 of the tree represent structural and markup information—markers denoting paragraphs, tables, hyperlinked text, regions of bold text, and so on. One strategy for accomplishing the segmentation task is to use an agglomerative, bottom-up leaf-clustering algorithm. The leaf-clustering approach begins by placing each leaf in its own segment (as shown in figure 4) and then iteratively merging segments until there exists no adjacent pair of segments that should be merged. Figure 5 shows the same tree after two merges have occurred, leaving merged segments 46, 4850, 52.--

Please replace the paragraphs extending from page 14, line 20 to page 15, line 10 with the following amended paragraphs:

-- As shown in figures 1 and 6, and as explained earlier, when the user 6 of the device 10 requests (11) the document 12 (e.g., by entering a URL into a browser running the device, selecting from a bookmark already stored in the browser, or selecting a link from a hypertext document previously loaded into the browser), the proxy server receives the request (18) and fetches (2120) the document from the origin server.

After receiving the document from the origin server, the proxy computer consults (2324) a database 26 of client preferences to determine the appropriate parameters for the transformation process for the device 8 for the user who is making the request. The proxy computer then applies (28) the transformations to the document to tailor it for transmission to (3130) and rendering (3332) on the client device.—

Please replace the paragraph extending from page 16, line 1 to line 6 with the following amended paragraph:

-- Figure 7 shows an example of rows in a fictitious database-24. Each row 45 40 identifies a device by the device's telephone number. The row associates user preferences (four different ones in the case of figure 7) with the identified device. In this case, the telephone number (e.g., of a mobile phone) is the unique ID that serves as the key for the records in the database.--

Please replace the paragraph extending from page 24, line 5 to line 11 with the following amended paragraph:

-- As shown in figure 12, communication between wireless devices 150 50 and the "wired" Internet 153 53 typically occur through a gateway 152 52, which mediates between the wired and wireless worlds. For instance, a request for a document by a user of a WAP-capable device is transmitted to the wireless gateway, which forwards the request to the origin server 154 54 (on the Internet) responsible (according to the DNS protocol) for the requested document.--

Please replace the paragraph extending from page 27, line 2 to line 13 with the following amended paragraph:

-- Figure 14 shows an example input document (a full-size web page) that was divided into five subdocuments. Figure 15 shows the bottom of the fourth subdocument 172 72, corresponding to the middle of the "Bronx-Whitestone Bridge" section of the original page. The hyperlinks (icons) labeled "prey" 174 74 and "next" 176 76 bring a user to the third and fifth subdocuments, respectively, when invoked. Figure 16 shows the beginning of the fifth subdocument 178 78, which begins where the fourth leaves off. The user can scroll through the subdocument as needed. In some implementations, as shown, the icons 174 74, 176 76 are only displayed when the user has scrolled to the beginning or end of the subdocument. In other examples, the icons could be displayed at all times.--